

### REMARKS

Claims 1-9, 16-29, and 37-51 are pending in the present application. Claims 1-51 were presented for examination. Claims 10-15 and 30-36 have been cancelled by amendment.

In the office action mailed February 4, 2005 (the "Office Action"), claims 1-3, 8, 10, 11, 16-18, 23, 25-32, 35, 37-42, 47, 49, and 50 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,760,017 to Banerjee *et al.* (the "Banerjee patent"). Claims 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 13, 15, 19, 20, 22, 24, 33, 34, 36, 43, 44, 46, 48, and 51 were rejected in the Office Action under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Banerjee patent in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,347,095 to Tang *et al.* (the "Tang patent").

As previously mentioned, claims 10-15 and 30-36 have been cancelled by amendment. Thus, the rejections of these claims by the Examiner are now moot.

Claims 1, 16, 25, 37 and 49 are patentably distinct from the Banerjee patent because the Banerjee patent fails to disclose the combination of limitations recited by the respective claim. For example, the Banerjee patent fails to describe a system communications device that is adapted to be coupled to a corresponding computer system through at least one operator interface connector. Operator interface data signals are provided and received by the corresponding computer system through the operator interface connector. In contrast, the Banerjee patent is directed to a wireless interface device that includes a display and can interface with a host computer through a wireless LAN connection. That is, the wireless interface device, described specifically in the Banerjee as a tablet-type PC, communicates with the host computer having a wireless transceiver, which is described in the Banerjee patent as being a PCMCIA card or a wireless card inserted in a Industry Standard Architecture ("ISA") expansion slot. Unlike the wireless PCMCIA card or wireless expansion card described in the Banerjee patent, the system communications device of claim 1 is adapted to be coupled to the operator interface connector of a computer system. Operator interface data signals are provided and received by the computer system through at least one operator interface connector. As recited in claim 1, coupling to an operator interface connector is not analogous to the coupling of the wireless transceiver to the host computer through a PC card slot or an ISA bus as described in Banerjee patent. Similarly, with respect to claims 16, 25, 37, and 49, the Banerjee fails to disclose the combination of limitations recited in the respective claims. Claim 16 recites in pertinent part that

each of the computer systems has at least one operator interface connector, and the system communications devices are adapted to be coupled to the operator interface connector of the corresponding computer. Claim 25, 37, and 49 recite similar limitations and are similarly patentably distinct from the Banerjee patent.

For the foregoing reasons, claims 1, 16, 25, 37 and 49 are patentably distinct from the Banerjee patent. Claims 2, 3, and 8, which depend from claim 1, claims 17, 18, and 23, which depend from claim 16, claims 26-29, which depend from claim 25, claims 38-42 and 47, which depend from claim 37, and claim 50, which depends from claim 49 are also patentably distinct from the Banerjee patent based on their dependency from an allowable base claim. Therefore, the rejection of claims 1-3, 8, 16-18, 23, 25-29, 37-42, 47, 49, and 50 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) should be withdrawn.

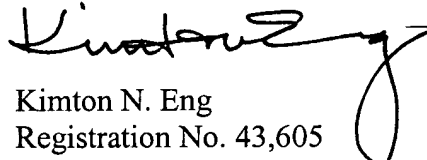
As previously mentioned, claims 4, 5, 7, 9, 19, 20, 22, 24, 43, 44, 46, 48, and 51 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Banerjee patent in view of the Tang patent. The Tang patent has been cited by the Examiner as teaching “an invention for wireless communications between two devices based on proximity, where a device can identify and communicate with a plurality of devices within its proximity.” *See* the Office Action at page 15. Even if it is assumed that the Examiner’s characterization of the teachings of the Tang patent are accurate, the Tang patent fails to make up for the deficiencies of the Banerjee patent previously discussed with respect to claims 1, 16, 25, 37, and 49. Therefore, the combined teachings of the Banerjee and Tang patents fail to teach or suggest the combination of limitations recited by claims 4, 5, 7, 9, 19, 20, 22, 24, 43, 44, 46, 48, and 51. Moreover, these claims are patentable over the combined teachings of the Banerjee and Tang patents based on their dependency from a respective allowable base claim.

For the foregoing reasons, claims 4, 5, 7, 9, 19, 20, 22, 24, 43, 44, 46, 48, and 51 are patentable over the Banerjee patent in view of the Tang patent. Consequently, the rejection of these claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) should be withdrawn.

All of the claims pending in the present application are in condition for allowance.  
Favorable consideration and a timely Notice of Allowance are earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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Enclosures:

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